

Friday, June 11, 1847.

OUR RAIL ROAD SCHEME.

A rumor reached here on Wednesday last, which, if true, would be of the most serious import to the people of this section of North Carolina. The rumor we allude to is, that certain capitalists from the East—from the city of Boston—are now in North Carolina, for the purpose of completing negotiations for the building of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Columbia or Camden, South Carolina. As preparatory to this step, the said rumor says that these gentlemen have already purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and that they intend to purchase the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, now the property of the State of North Carolina. The "rumor" is a startling one, but still we have it from gentlemen who seem to believe it. If true, it is certainly one which deeply interests the people of Wilmington; and not only the people of Wilmington, but the people of this whole section of State. It will be recollected by our readers that an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, incorporating a Company for the purpose of rebuilding that portion of the Portsmouth Road lying in the State of North Carolina, from the town of Weldon to the Virginia line. This act, after prescribing the mode and manner in which said Road should be built, &c., authorized the Company to continue the said Road from the town of Weldon to any point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which said Company may deem expedient. Well, rumor says that these capitalists have already purchased the Virginia portion of the Portsmouth Road, and that they are now negotiating with the Governor of North Carolina about the purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and also about the connection between the Virginia line on the Portsmouth Road, and the Gaston Road—that if they should be successful in this negotiation, it is then their intention to commence the building of a Rail Road from Raleigh to some point on the South Carolina Rail Road. It will be recollected that a charter was obtained last winter for the construction of such a Road. It is further stated that these gentlemen have ample means for carrying out this scheme, should they be able to make the necessary arrangements.

The above statement of facts, if true, would present to the people of Wilmington, and, indeed, to all those interested in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the very gravest considerations. We have obtained a charter for the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and we, for one, firmly and conscientiously believe that the parties immediately interested in the construction of that Road can build it, and that forthwith, if they will only determine so to do. Indeed, we feel confident that the Road will be built at any rate; but what we would endeavor to urge upon our readers is the necessity of acting promptly and vigorously, and that without a moment's delay. We have said that the parties immediately interested in this great work can and will build it themselves. There is no doubt of this. Just let us look at the matter a little. The whole estimated cost of the work is one million five hundred thousand dollars. The question is—What are the resources from which this sum of money is to be raised? We think that if the proper spirit was only abroad, we could demonstrate that they are ample. In the first place, we will take the Stockholders along the line of the old Road. They cannot but know that they are as deeply interested in this great work as men can well be. They own over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock, which is now comparatively worthless, which would, in the event of the new Road being built, be released, as it were. How much ought they—or rather, how much could they, subscribe towards the new enterprise. Could not the old Stockholders along the line easily subscribe \$100,000?—Would it not be their vital interest to do so? We put the question to them. They could easily do it; and we think they will, when they look at the matter properly; and we call upon them to do so. We will next take the County of Columbus, (the only County in N. C. through which the new Road will run.)—She can, and will, when the matter is fairly brought before her, subscribe in money, labor, and materials, fully \$50,000. Of this we feel convinced. Now we come to the town of Wilmington. What shall we say about her? We will say this—The town of WILMINGTON WILL AND MUST SUBSCRIBE \$300,000.—This looks large, but Wilmington can easily do it; and more, she must and will do it. Well, how much can the South Carolina Districts, through which the Road is to pass, subscribe? There is Marion, Sumpter, and Darlington. We feel convinced, when the thing is properly tested, that South Carolina will subscribe \$400,000. We ask the North Carolinians what they say to this? From sources upon which we can implicitly rely we learn that this amount can be easily raised in South Carolina. We mean, of course, in money, materials, and labor. Now let us see what sum these amounts united, would make.

The stockholders along the line of the old Road, \$100,000
The town of Wilmington, 300,000
County of Columbus, 50,000
In South Carolina, 500,000
\$1,400,000

This would insure the work. Well, in addition to this, we have no doubt, from the information before us, that if the work was only once commenced, the State of South Carolina would lend a helping hand. She is morally bound to do so. She has done so to other roads in the State. She has a fund which she applies to such uses. Again: we have no doubt but if the road was once fairly commenced, that the legislature of North Carolina would permit the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to raise the mortgage upon the Steamboats and the wharf property in Charleston, and invest the proceeds in the new Road; by giving, of course, a new mortgage upon the new Road for the amount of the said proceeds. The boats and the Wharf property are estimated at \$200,000. This would be a considerable aid. Now, people of Wilmington, are not the statements which we have made reasonable? Are they not true? and could they not be carried into practice, if we had only one half of the spirit of enterprise of which we are so fond of boasting?

We need scarcely at this time of the day, speak of the incalculable advantages which would flow to all the parties named above from the success of this project; nor of the, we had

almost said terrible, consequences which its failure would bring upon each and every one of them. There is no sensible, reflecting man in this section of North Carolina, who does not know and feel both better than we do.

Let us now look for a moment at the advantages which we of this section of North Carolina have over the upper route, as it is called.

From the northern terminus of the Gaston Road to Columbia, South Carolina, is a distance of at least 300 miles; and even then, passengers would have to go down to Branchville, on the South Carolina Road, before they would be on the direct line of travel. The cost of making a good line of Rail Road between these two points, (Gaston, N. C., and Columbia, S. C.) would be, as we read the matter, at least THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Now look at home. Already we have 1613 miles of Rail Road commencing at, or very nearly at the northern terminus of this upper route, leaving only about 158 miles to complete the connection at Manchester, So. Ca. This "link" we can build for one half the sum which would be required to complete the connection by the upper route. The reader look at these facts, and he will easily see, that we have every advantage over the "upper route." Indeed, were both routes completed to-morrow, and in full operation, the lower route could carry passengers cheaper and more expeditiously than the upper route. Cheaper, for the amount of capital invested would not be any thing like as much—quicker because the distance would be less by the lower than by the upper route.

Well, then, what prevents us from building the Connecting Link? The only answer to this is, Nothing but our own want of spirit and energy. We appeal to the people of Wilmington—we appeal to the people of South Carolina—we appeal to the old stockholders, and call upon them to take the proper steps now, forthwith. We can build the Road if we only will. If we do not do so, we will live to see the day when we will be held up and laughed at as the veriest fools in Christendom.

LATER FROM COLUMBIA.

By to-day's (Thursday) Southern mail we have New Orleans dates up to the 4th inst. The steamer Fashion, Capt. Ivey, had arrived on the 3d from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 30th May. By this arrival, we have dates from Jalapa up to the 29th. May. Gen. Scott was to leave Jalapa on that day with the remainder of the army for Puebla, where he was expected to arrive on the 4th of June. The Picayune learns by this arrival that the Mexicans were fortifying the pass at Rio Frio, between Puebla and the City of Mexico.

It was generally supposed that Gen. Scott would not proceed beyond Puebla until he was reinforced.

A rumor had reached New Orleans to the effect that Herrera had elected President of Mexico; but the Picayune says that it is not traceable to any reliable source.

The Vera Cruz American Eagle, of the 29th May, says that Col. Sowers, who left Vera Cruz on the 22d, as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, escorted by Lt. McDonald and five men, was taken, together with the whole escort, brutally murdered by the Mexican banditti who infest the road between Vera Cruz and Jalapa. This atrocious act was committed at a point near the National Bridge. The bodies were found stripped and most brutally mutilated. We trust that if our boys do ever fall in with these wretches they will make an example of them.

SANTA ANNA.—The N. O. La Patria (a Spanish paper) says that it has letters via Tampico from the city of Mexico, up to the 21st May. That Santa Anna entered the capital on the 19th May, but that his reception was anything but flattering. He was met by immense crowds of the mob, who offered him every species of insult. They upbraided him with the many defeats which he has sustained since the war commenced. Indeed, it was only through the influence of some of his friends that he was enabled to escape with his life.—La Patria thinks that he will attempt to create another revolution. Gen. Valencia was chief-in-command of the army at last dates.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.—The visit of the President of the United States to the University (his Alma Mater) of his native State, has been a source of interest and pleasure, alike to himself and to the citizens of North Carolina, without distinction of party. In our paper of last week, we gave a most interesting account of his arrival and his reception, from the Raleigh Register. In another column of to-day's paper we give from the same source an account of his visit to Chapel Hill. He took his departure from Raleigh on Friday last, at 12 o'clock, a.m., and arrived in Washington City on the next day.

To the honor of the old North State, be it said, that, during the whole of his visit, although introduced to thousands of people, he was not once approached on the subject of obtaining office. This is as it should be.

ITALIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Italians gave their third performance on Tuesday night last, when the "Lady of Lyons," and the one act farce of "Lead me Softly Stillings," were played to a large and fashionable audience. Both pieces went off well, and afforded much entertainment to those who had the pleasure of being present on the occasion.

LENGTHY—TOLERABLE SO.—We find in the last Chronicle the address of Mr. Hall, Whig candidate for Congress in this district; or perhaps we had better say a portion of the address, for we see it to be continued. The piece in the Chronicle fills about four and a half columns—when or where it will end, Heaven knows. The weather is getting too hot for such long articles. Mr. Hall ought to have published it in the cool of the spring.

THE WASHINGTON UNION says that the statement giving the grounds of the press, to the effect that Gov. Brown of Mississippi, had appointed Col. Jefferson Davis as Senator from that State, is premature. Gov. Brown was in Washington when the Union made this statement, and we presume it is on good authority.

CROPS IN FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 29th May, says that the crops in that State are not very promising. That it will require a good season to make them anything like an average. Old Corn is extremely scarce, and is selling at from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a bushel. The poorer classes have suffered much from the scarcity of provisions, but will soon be relieved by the new crops.

THE BEAUTY OF FREE TRADE.—Never, perhaps, has the "excelling beauty" of free trade been more conspicuously exemplified than during the past twelve or eighteen months. We of this favoured land can form no idea of the amount of suffering and distress which at this moment pervades the densely populated portions of the Eastern Hemisphere; and may even grant that we may always remain equally (practically) ignorant! But suppose the powers that be in Great Britain had held on to the protective policy, which has been the distinguishing feature of that country for centuries past, how much more horrible and distressing would the state of her starving people be at this moment than it even is. Suppose England now, as formerly, told her starving people, You must pay an enormous duty upon every bushel of wheat and corn, and every barrel of flour imported from America or any other country, before we will permit you to use it, what would be the consequence? Why of course it would produce incalculable misery, but then it would enable the producers of bread stuffs in that country to obtain exorbitant prices for the product of their lands, and thus enrich them at the expense of all other classes. The benign influence of free trade, however, has broken down the barriers, and now the products of our own happy climate are flowing into England in copious streams. The result is alike beneficial to Great Britain and America. The matchless wealth of our virgin soil is capable of producing a vast surplus of all the necessities of life, which only require a market in order to make the tillers of the soil the wealthiest and most independent class of people on the face of the globe. Free trade will give them this market. It has already done so. And as its benign doctrines are better understood and appreciated, the demand for the products of the farmers of America will rapidly increase. For years to come, America must and will continue to supply the deficiencies of Europe. The richness of our soil—the cheapness of our lands, and the smallness of our taxes, must enable us to produce much cheaper than in most parts of Europe. The consequence is, that we can undersell them in their own markets.

GEN. SHIELDS.—Letters have been received in New Orleans, which state that this gallant officer is rapidly recovering from the severe wound which he received at Cerro Gordo, and that he will be able in a few weeks to return to the United States.

GEN. CORCORAN & RIGGS, bankers of Washington City, have forwarded the noble donation of \$5,000, to the Chairman of the New York Society for the relief of the suffering Irish. BANNERMAN'S POST OFFICE.—We learn from the Post-master here that our last week's package of newspapers directed to "Bannerman's P. O.," in this county, were returned to this office, and of course our subscribers in that section of the county failed to receive them. This we exceedingly regret. We have inquired into the cause, and find that the mail carrier says that upon Sunday last the Creeks between Koonce's P. O. and Bannerman's P. O., were impassable, and that he could not get to the P. O. in consequence. We hope that this is the last failure we shall hear of.

THE NORTHERN FEDERAL PAPERS are abusing Gen. Scott for his proclamation, published in the Journal of the 28th ult. Well, we do not know what the meaning of all this is. When Gen. Scott behaved himself very badly about the "hasty plate of soup," the federalists lauded him to the skies, and abused the administration accordingly; but now that the "old hero" has shown by his proclamation, that he goes in for conducting the Mexican war as a patriotic citizen, and as a brave man, they turn round and abuse him; call him all sorts of hard names, &c.

HIGH QUALIFICATION.—A Governor advertising for a situation, says that "she is perfect mistress of her own tongue." She is a woman then, say we.

QUEEN VICTORIA has issued the following order to her household, in consequence of the scarcity of food: "Her Majesty having taken into consideration the high price of provisions, and especially breadstuffs, has been graciously pleased to command that from the date of this, 2nds only of flour shall be used in Her Majesty's household, and that the daily allowance of bread shall be 1 lb. per head to each person dieted in this place."

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—It will be seen, by reference to other portions of to-day's paper, that breadstuffs of all kinds had gone up on the arrival of the Hibernia. Flour had gone up to the high figure of \$9.75, and Corn to \$1.25 to \$1.35. Later accounts show that these high prices have not been maintained. The following, which we clip from the telegraphic correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin, will give our readers the prices in the following places on Monday afternoon last:—

New York, Monday, 1 P.M.—Sales flour at \$9, and prices on the decline.
Sales white corn at \$1.15 to \$1.18, and yellow at \$1.19 to \$1.22.
Sales rice in tiers at 55 cts.
Sales oats 66 to 68 cts.
Sales Rye \$1.33 to \$1.35.
Sales corn meal at 55 to 58 cts.

Baltimore, Monday, 1 P.M.—Sales 500 lbs. Howard street Flour at \$9.25. City Mills is held at \$9.75, without sales. Buyers are not as anxious as sellers appear to be. Corn Meal at \$5.50. Rye Flour at \$7.62. White Corn at \$1.12 to \$1.14.
Pittsburgh, Monday, 1 P.M.—Sales Flour at \$6.25 to \$6.37, and is now firm at highest figures. The receipts are large, and holders anxious to realize. 1000 bushels Yellow Corn at 50 cts. The demand for Provisions is increasing, but there is no change in rates.

PROGRESS.—The other day a three-masted schooner cleared from the port of Chicago, on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the State of Illinois, for the port of Liverpool, England. The schooner's name is the New Brunswick. She goes down the Great Lakes, through the Welland Canal, and thence down the river St. Lawrence to the Ocean. This is, indeed, a new era in the science of navigation.

UPWARDS OF \$500,000 worth of American goods of all descriptions have been imported into the town of Tampico since it was taken by our forces about four months ago.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "COMMUNICATOR," a new paper, started at Pittsburgh, Chatham County. The Communicator is neutral in politics, and is devoted to the Temperance cause. The subscription is \$2 in advance. We wish it all kinds of success.

FOREIGN.—The ship Rainbow, which arrived at New York on the evening of the 1st inst., brings Liverpool dates up to the 8th ult., four days later. The provision market was very active at the sailing of the Rainbow, and grains of all descriptions had gone up. Money was very scarce, and the rates of discount varied from 5 to 12 per cent. The Cotton market had felt the scarcity of money, and consequently had declined a shade. Trade in the manufacturing districts was very much depressed in consequence of the scarcity of money.

IRELAND.—Deaths from famine were becoming much less frequent; but the fever, consequent upon the want of proper food and raiment, was doing the work of death to a fearful extent.

STEAMBOAT RACE.—The other day a race came off on the Hudson river between the steamers Vanderbilt and Oregon, the distance being 80 miles. The Oregon came off victor. Running time for the 80 miles, three hours and nineteen minutes, or nearly 24 miles an hour. Boilers didn't burst "nuther."

CAUSE OF THE WAR.—The Federal press charge that the advance of our troops to the banks of the Rio Grande caused the war; that this was an act of aggression on the part of the United States towards Mexico; that when Mr. Polk's administration ordered that advance it did wrong, inasmuch as it unnecessarily produced the war which is now raging, and which, thus far, has cost us a considerable amount of blood and treasure. Of course we deny that this was the cause of the war. We know that it was not. But suppose, for argument's sake, that it was, do these Whigs consider that Gen. Taylor, the man they now desire to run for President, was the identical man who advised and counselled the advance from Corpus Christi to the banks of the Rio Grande. There is no doubt but such is the case. It can be proven.

SOUTHWESTERN CITIES.—Forty years ago, Cincinnati was a village, containing but a few hundred people; now it contains a population of nearly one hundred thousand. At the beginning of the present century, New Orleans contained a population of 9,000; now it is the third city in the Union in point of size. In 1820, St. Louis contained about 5,000, and it now numbers for its population, nearly 50,000 inhabitants.

ABOLITION RIOT.—The town of Carlisle, Pa., on the 3d inst., was the scene of a most disgraceful riot, the consequence of an attempt upon the part of two gentlemen of Hagerstown, Md., to recover their slaves who had runaway from them, and were caught in that place. The slaves were identified and proven clearly to be the property of Col. Hallingsworth and Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, and were remanded by the Judge who investigated the case, to the possession of their owners. A number of negroes, however, gathered around the Court House, and attacked the two gentlemen, with a view of rescuing the slaves. A terrible contest was the consequence. Mr. Kennedy was severely hurt, and two of the slaves were rescued. Some twenty black men and women have been committed to Jail for their participation in this disgraceful violation of Southern rights.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER by the barque Carmelia, Capt. Littlefield, by a Mexican privateer, has caused considerable excitement in New York. She was owned by Hiram Stetson, of Bangor, Maine. She left Ponce on the 20th of March, for Trieste, with the following cargo: 350 hogsheads, 21 tierces, 55 bbls., and 883 bags of coffee, which was insured in Wall st. The vessel, it was supposed, is insured at the Eastward. When captured she was taken to Barcelona, in Spain.

P. S.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday says that information has been received to the effect that the Spanish authorities at Barcelona have condemned as a pirate the Mexican privateer that captured this vessel, and that they have released her, (the Carmelia.)

A ROUND SUM.—The sum total of the State debts of the States of the Union is set down by the American Almanac at \$224,023,827; a pretty round sum.

JOHN BULL'S OPINION.—The following paragraphs are taken from the London Chronicle of the 6th of May. The Chronicle is one of the most influential papers published in England. It is the organ of the whig party in that country. We give the paragraphs, as our readers may have some curiosity to know what John Bull thinks of our doings in Mexico, not that we care a fig about what he may choose to say on the subject:

"We never entertained the slightest doubt as to what must be the ultimate result of the attack upon the citadel and town of Vera Cruz, when the United States forces were fully brought into the field. Still, considering the vast additions that have been made to the fortifications and batteries of the citadel of San Juan de Ulu since the French attack upon it, we confess we are surprised at the intelligence of its fall. In ordinary hands, if well victualled and garrisoned, had ample notice of the attack, the citadel should for months have been impregnable."

"It is quite idle to speculate upon what may be the result of this capture. We cannot at all see that Mexico is a bit more conquered because Vera Cruz is taken; but in the hands of Commodore Conner, &c., Vera Cruz might well become a U. S. Gibraltar. Many persons in this country are disposed to sneer at such a result as being of little importance to trans-Atlantic interests; but we find that the English and French statesmen, a different view has been taken of the point. Taking the question all in all for the interests of civilization, we can scarcely lament the calamities of Mexico, still less can we rejoice in the success of the United States."

MORE OF THE "HARMONIOUS PARTY."—The Corwin branch of the harmonious whig party, is abusing Gen. Taylor and his friends as they were pickpockets. The Corwin organs in Ohio denounce the idea of running Gen. Taylor for the Presidency in the most unmeasured language. The Hamilton News, in speaking of the attempt, as he calls it, to force Gen. Taylor upon the Whig party, holds the following language:—"The cry about Taylor's great popularity is all gammon; and they who lend their voices to swell it, will bitterly regret their folly, if they love their country." This is the language of one of the organs of Whiggery in the great State of Ohio. The Federalists are getting into a pretty snarl about Gen. Taylor; and the fun of the thing is that they are doing so without really knowing what his politics are.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE N. CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

The annual Commencement at this Institution was, we learn from several of our friends who participated in its exercises, the most brilliant and interesting affair of the kind which the old North State has ever witnessed within her borders. The visit of the Chief Magistrate of the republic to the hallowed halls of this Alma Mater, would alone give this commencement an eclat hitherto unparalleled in the annals of the Institution. The concourse of visitors was very large—several thousands were present; and our informant thinks that there would have been twice as many, had it not been for the fear of not being able to get accommodations. As it was, it is really surprising how and where so many persons stayed in and around the quiet little village of Chapel Hill.

We are pleased to learn that the President's visit to the Alma Mater of his youth has been the source of so much pleasure to himself and to the good people of the old North State. All were delighted with the kind, courteous and engaging manners of Mr. Polk. Every body seems to be pleased with what he did and said. On the other hand, we learn, that Mr. Polk and suite were extremely gratified with the warmth and cordiality of the reception with which they met. We clip from the Raleigh Register of Tuesday last, the following account of the exercises of Commencement week:

The Public Exercises commenced on Monday night, and were continued until Thursday evening. The President and suite arrived at Chapel Hill on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and being escorted to Gerard Hall by a procession, was welcomed to the University by Gov. Swain, in an address distinguished throughout for its elegant courtesy of sentiment and chasteness of diction. Mr. Polk responded most felicitously, returning his heartfelt thanks for the cordial reception given him, and alluding most feelingly to the death of the venerable and lamented President Caldwell, under whose tutelage he had derived most of those lessons of useful instruction which he had endeavored to turn to profit in after years. He rejoiced that a moment of leisure from the incessant routine of his official functions had been afforded him, wherein to pay an affectionate visit to this sanctuary of learning, and returning his ardent acknowledgments to this Alma Mater for the advantages she had extended to him. Judge Mason also returned his warm thanks in a few neat and appropriate remarks, for the welcome which had been offered him by the University. Altogether, the ceremony of reception was a most pleasing and interesting, especially to every one whose bosom throbs with pride at the reputation and condition of our Institution. Indeed, the literary annals of this or any other country may be ransacked, and there will be found no parallel incident, where the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and one of the highest officers of its Cabinet, and an ex-Governor of one of the States of the Union, were present on such an occasion at a University, where they had graduated respectively 30, 31 and 32 years previous.

Monday night was set apart for the delivery of the Valedictory Sermon before the Senior Class, by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane. All who were present, we are sure, will remember the address with interest, especially to every one whose bosom throbs with pride at the reputation and condition of our Institution. Indeed, the literary annals of this or any other country may be ransacked, and there will be found no parallel incident, where the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and one of the highest officers of its Cabinet, and an ex-Governor of one of the States of the Union, were present on such an occasion at a University, where they had graduated respectively 30, 31 and 32 years previous.

On Tuesday night, there were exercises in Declaration by speakers selected from the Sophomore and Freshman Classes; and on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, the annual address before the two Literary societies was delivered by James W. Osborne, Esq. of Charlotte. This gentleman's well known reputation as an accomplished scholar was fully sustained in the present instance. For about an hour and a half he delivered the attention of his large audience with one of the most chaste and eloquent addresses ever delivered at the University. There was no tinsel about it. [No literary flourishes were brought to decorate the skeletons of thought, but there was seen throughout, that rich embroidery which can be found only in the store-house of a well cultivated mind.] His tribute of respect to Judge Caldwell is said to have been most beautiful, and it appeared to thrill throughout the whole audience.—There was not a heart in that vast concourse, we are sure, that did not give a responsive Amen to the touching sentiments of the speaker. It is, however, unnecessary to enlarge upon the topics of Mr. O.'s address, as we learn it is to be printed.

On Wednesday night, an immense audience was assembled, to witness the meeting of the "Alumni Association," and hear the address of Judge Mason, (Secretary of the Navy) on the occasion. A very large number of the Alumni were present, and Gov. Morehead having introduced the speaker to the assembly, he rose with his known urbanity of manner, and delivered a most beautiful—yes, beautiful address. Every foot of the path which the orator travelled, appeared to be strewn with the trophies of rhetoric and the charms of fancy. Trope and simile flashed in quick succession upon the minds of his audience, electrifying almost even the duller intellect, and relieving throughout the natural roughness of those many predictions, which fell from the lips of the orator, with all the earnestness of affection and pride for those whom he addressed. He made a very appropriate allusion to the visit of the President of the United States, who sat near him; and his eulogy upon the character of that Father of the University, President Caldwell, was remarkable for its beauty and pathos. After delineating his many virtues, he concluded this part of his address with the celebrated lines which Shakespeare put in the mouth of Antony, while gazing upon the dead body of the noble Brutus:—

"So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world—'THIS WAS A MAN!'
And well did the life of that venerable Father of Science deserve such a tribute! And appropriate indeed did it come from him, who in the pursuit of high ambition—amidst the vexing cares of State—cannot cease to cast an evergreen upon the grave of him who was, in times past, his doubly honored Preceptor!"

We are truly proud to learn, that the Alumni unanimously determined to erect, by subscription from their body, another Monument to Dr. Caldwell, more worthy of his high fame, and more creditable to the State, than the one which now stands in the University Grove.

Thursday was Commencement day, and the following was the Order of Exercises, viz:

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutary Oration, (in English.)
Matt. W. Ransom, Warren county.
4. Salutary Oration, (in Latin)
Samuel L. E. L., Lincoln Co.
5. Oration.—"Utilitarianism."
Eli W. Hall, Wilmington.
6. Oration.—"Quisque sua fortuna facit."
Joel D. Battle, Chapel Hill.
7. Oration.—"National Insolvency."
Lucius L. Levy, New Orleans.
8. Oration.—"Of the Revolutions of Literature."
J. C. Coleman, Halifax Co., Va.
9. Oration.—"Public Opinion."
Charles E. Shober, Salem.
10. Oration.—"Political Defamation."
John Pook, Elizabeth City.
11. Oration.—"Progress of Free Principles."
William Lucas, Chapel Hill.

1. Oration.—"Law and Lawyers."
Wm. M. Howerton, Halifax Co., Va.
2. Oration.—"Ireland."
Alfred Allen, Warren Co.
3. Oration.—"Dependence of Liberty on Law."
John J. Kindred, Southampton Co., Va.
4. Oration.—"William Gaston."
William H. Manly, Raleigh.
5. Oration.—"Progress of mind."
Robt. H. Wilborne, Hertford Co.
6. Annual Report.
7. Degrees Conferred.
8. Valedictory.
9. Sacred Music.
10. Benediction.

The Orations delivered by the Graduating Class, were all remarkably fine—displaying a fund of intellectual research and valuable information, which reflected great credit both upon themselves and the Institution. The names of the Graduates, upon each of whom the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred, are as follows: Alfred Allen, Joel D. Battle, Joseph Benjamin, George Ward

Berry, A. J. Casler, Dudley Clanton, Duncan L. Clinch, John C. Coleman, Thomas W. Dewey, J. E. Erwin, John O. Guion, Eli W. Hall, F. C. Hall, J. W. Hicks, Elias C. Hines, David Hinton, William M. Howerton, J. J. Kindred, Menckius Lankford, L. L. Levy, Wm. Lucas, Wm. H. Manly, B. F. Melane, J. L. Mosely, S. D. Myrick, E. H. Norcom, J. Johnson Pettigrew, John Pook, M. W. Ransom, Chas. E. Shober, Thomas E. Skinner, R. H. Tate, Wm. E. Trigg, Joseph J. W. Tucker, Thos. Webb, J. H. Whitaker, and Robert H. Winborne.

In the Senior Class, the first distinction was awarded to J. Johnson Pettigrew, of Tyrrell, and Matt. W. Ransom, of Warren—in the order of their names. In the Junior Class, Seaton Galea of Raleigh, and John Wilson, of Milton, obtained it. In the Sophomore Class, it was awarded to Kemp P. Battle, of Chapel Hill, Peter M. Hale, and T. J. Robinson, of Fayetteville. In the Freshman Class, Wm. H. Johnson, of Tarboro', and Samuel E. Winfield, of Mississippi, obtained it in the order of their names.

On each day during the week a procession was formed in the Campus, under the direction of T. J. Person, Chief Marshal. Signet George's delightful band from Richmond, contributed much to the enjoyment of the occasion. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred, among others whose names we have not obtained, on L. Maury, of the U. S. Navy, and one of the President's suite, during his late visit. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Benjamin Pierce, Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University.

—We see that some of our Whig cotemporaries are boasting that they will have a majority in the next Congress—or rather in the next House of Representatives. Suppose you do, gentlemen, what course are you going to pursue? Will you, as some of the Northern Whigs have threatened, recall our armies from Mexico? What will you do in that behalf? Has not the present Administration done everything in its power to put an end to this war? Has not Mr. Polk over and over again, in the most distinct manner, intimated to the Mexican Government that the United States was willing and ready, at any moment, to conclude a peace on honorable terms? and has not Mexico, up to this time, obstinately and contemptuously rejected every overture made by this Government? What, then, we ask, will the next House of Representatives do, supposing it to be whig? Order the withdrawal of our troops to this side of the Rio Grande? Perhaps it will go a little further and tender to Mexico apologies for the manner in which we have treated her. Beg pardon or something of that kind.

Again: will the federalists, if they do happen to have a majority in the next Congress, alter the Tariff? No; we venture to predict that they have too much good sense to attempt such a thing. What, then, would like to know, will these grumbling gentry do, should it so happen that they will have the power in their own hands next winter? We should like for some of our federal cotemporaries to give us their views on this subject.

WOULD THEY?—The federal papers who have hoisted the name of General Taylor for their candidate for the Presidency, are endeavoring to create the impression that he will be the candidate of neither of the old political parties—that he will be the candidate of the American people. This they do for the purpose of gulling the simple and unreflecting.—They think and hope that if they can only get him into the race, they will be able to mould him into just such a politician as they desire. But all they say about their desire to cut loose from old party ties is stuff. Suppose, for instance, Gen. Taylor was to come out and say that he was a democrat; that he was the friend of the present administration, does any one suppose that these whig papers would support him? No. Such a backing of order as would then take place, would be curious. His name would soon be hauled down, and he would be abused as feds only know how to abuse.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Boston Abolitionists are abusing Mr. Webster for not making an Abolition speech during his recent visit to Charleston. They call him all sorts of bad names—say that he is a dastardly coward—that he is a very timeserver and goes for the leaves and fishes—that he is an Abolitionist in New England and a slavery man in South Carolina. Well, to us who have no great love for either Daniel Webster or the Boston Abolitionists, this is right good fun. We would like to see Wendell Phillips attempt to make an Abolition speech in one of our Southern towns. It would be the last attempt we opine.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN of the 27th ult., says that the War Department, under date of the 11th ult., has called upon the Governor of Missouri for a Battalion of five Companies of Mounted Volunteers, to serve "during the war with Mexico," and to occupy the posts to be established on the Oregon. They are to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth or Independence, and will be mustered into service by Lieut. Col. Wharton.

The Battalion of Infantry and the Regiment of Mounted Volunteers now organizing in Missouri, and the Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, called for by the order of the 19th of April, it is authoritatively stated, are to be used for the occupation of Santa Fe and New Mexico.

ISTHUS OF PANAMA.—We find the following paragraph in the London correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce:—"The arrangements for conveying passengers and treasure across the Isthmus of Panama are completed, and an agreement has been signed between the Royal Mail Steampacket Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, fixing the rate of freight and all other particulars, so that there shall be every encouragement for parties to avail themselves of this line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

Santa's Sarsaparilla.—Thousands of persons are the heirs of scrofula; they come into the world with the taint in their blood, which by the time they reach maturity, develops itself in some form or other. All such persons should keep a stock of Sarsaparilla in their houses, and if they are in any town or city where it is readily procured. Nor should they wait for the disease to show itself in ulcers or eruptions but should keep it down by a frequent resort to this unfailing antiseptic. The scale of scrofula, though hereditary in the blood, need not generate while that fluid is under the influence of this powerful detergent, which, if administered at intervals, will keep down the hereditary tendency through life. As "prevention is better than cure," we recommend all who have a predisposition, hereditary or otherwise to ulcers or eruptive diseases, to go through a course of this medicine at least every Spring and Fall.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist, 100 Fulton street, New York. Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C. and by Druggists generally throughout the Union. Price 50¢ per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

—Road on. "Taylor never surrenders."

The following letter from Rev. Henry Wood, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congressional Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Winsor's Balm.

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.
Mr. S. W. Fowler—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my bed and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Winsor's Balm of Wild Cherry, without